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### AFEW

# SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.

BY

### SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Mus. Doc.,

SANGITA NAYAKA AND SANGITA SAGARA OF NEPAUL;
FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE BENGAL MUSIC SCHOOL;
FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA;
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

### HONORARY MEMBER OF THE

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN; OFFICER D'ACADEMIE,
PARIS; ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE,
LETTERS AND FINE ARTS OF BELGIUM;

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL MUSICAL SOCIETY OF AMSTERDAM; FOREIGN MEMBER OF THE ROYAL PHILOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTION OF NETHERLANDS INDIA AT THE HAGUE;

### CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA; SOCIO ONORARIO OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ST. CECILIA, ROME; SOCIO ONORARIO SOCIETA DIDASCALICA ITALIANA; ACCADEMICO CORRISPONDENTE OF THE ACADEMY OF THE ROYAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE;

SOCIO CORRISPONDENTE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY
. OF RAFFAELLO, URBINO, ITALY;
SOCIO BENEMERITO OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF PARMA;
SOCIO ONORARIO OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BOLOGNA;

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ATHENS, GREECE; SOCIO ONORARIO OF ROYAL ACADEMY OF PALERMO, SICILY;

ANT

PATRON OF THE ATHENEUM OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF SASSARI, SARDINIA; &C., &C., &C.

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# R.M.I.C. LIERARY Acc. V. 24341 Dire

### Bis Er ellency the Bight Fon'ble

EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON, BULWER-LYTTON, BARON LYTTON OF KNEBWORTH, G.M.S.I.,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY!

EING desirous of celebrating this the auspicious occasion of the Third Anniversary of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, of the Title of Engress of the Little I beg most respectfully, with Your Excellency's kind permission, to place at the foot of Your Excellency's august throne the various flowers, which I have culled from the garden of Hindu Music, in the shape of "A few Spectmens of Indian Songs," as an offering of my deep-felt gratitude and devoted loyalty.

I have the honor to remain,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and grateful Servant
SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

CALCUTTA, 2st January, 1879.

### A FEW

# Specimens of Indian Songs.

(1)

### ALÁPA.

IT is difficult to convey in writing an adequate idea of what an Alápa is. It is not a song—as the music is not set to any particular words, neither is it a tune or air, as it is not subject to the rules of any particular metre, and is not divided into "bars." Vocally speaking, it is the expression of a particular Rága (melody-type) in its fullest extent, either by means of "humming" or by the use of certain unmeaning words, such as te, re, ne, tom, &c. &c. An Alápa should thoroughly explain the character of the Rága, by showing the gradation and succession of the notes, giving prominence to the vádi or principal note, paying due attention to the other notes with reference to the length of their duration, and by avoiding the bibadi or inimical notes-that is such note or notes, the use of which would destroy the characteristic peculiarity of the Rága. It is invariably composed of four strains, each of which has to be sung in its turn in very slow time, and then promiscuously all, in successively quick multiples of it.

An Alápa can also be played on the Mahati Viná, Surbáhár, and such other instruments as are capable of producing it, and the different modulations of the human voice can be partially imitated by means of a process, called the murchhaná, which is done by flicking the wire, to some extent, to the left of the fret, so as to produce uninterruptedly one to six notes, (as may be required) higher than the one represented by that fret, either in the ascending or descending succession.

(१)

### श्वालाप।

नेते तेरे नेरि तोम् ना ताना तोम् ना तोम् ना तेना तोम्। तेरे नेते तोम् नेते तेरे ना तोम् नेना तेने तोम् नेते तेने तोम् ना। नेते तेरे नेरि ना तोम् नेना तेरे ने तेरे ने तेरे नेते ने नान् ना। नेते तेरे नेरि नेना तेरे नेने तेने ना तेने ने नान् ना तोम् नेते नाता नेते ना तोम् नाते ना तोम्॥

### RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BIBHÁSA.

रागिणी विभास।

First Strain.

चास्यायी।







(2)

### SVARAGRÁMA.

THE wordings of this species of song are simply the seven initial letters of the scale sá, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni. These notes (and in some cases, some of them) are arranged according to the character of the particular Raga to which the piece is set and confined to particular táls, according to the option of the composer. The literal signification of the term Svaragráma is sol-faing or solmization. These songs have generally two strains.

(२)

### RÁGINÍ BHÚPÁLÍ.

रागिणी भूपाली।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताच मध्यमान।

First Strain.

षास्यायी।





(3)

### TELENÁ.

THIS kind of song is generally composed of two strains, in which are used some unmeaning expressions, (ne, te, tere, tome &c.), similar to rum, tum &c. Sometimes expressions, representing the variety of sounds produced on the native drum-instrument, are used, such as, dhá, dhá, kititák, terekiti, &c. &c.

(₹)

## तिलेना।

दर् नाता देरे दानि दिम् तान् ना ताना ना देर्देर् तोम् देर् देर् तोम् देर् ता देरे ताना नाना ना देर् ना देर् ना ताना ना देर् देर् तोम् देर्देर् ताना। ना देर् देर् दानि तोम् देर् देर् ताना नाना नाना ताना देरे नेता दिम् दिम् ता लुम् ताना ना ताना ना तोम् देर् देर् दानि घा किंटि घाघा किंटि ताक् तेरे किंटि घाघा किंटि ताक् तेरे किंटि घाघा।

### RÁGINÍ LUMA.

### रागिणी लुम।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान।

### First Strain.



### Second Strain.

### श्रन्तरा।





ns ns ts ns de re ne ts dim dim ts ना ना ता ना दे दे ने ता दिस् दिस् ता



'lum ti ni ni ti ni tom der der der जुम ता ना ना ता ना ना तोम् देर् देर् देर्



dá ni dhá ki ti dhá dhá ki ti ták te re ki ti दानि धानिटि धाधानिटितान्ते रेनि टि



dhá dhá ki ti ták te re ki ti dhá dhá. धा धा कि टि ताल् ते दें कि टि धा धा॥ (4)

### TRIBUT.

THE Tribut is generally composed of three parts, one of which contains the expressions of the Telená, another, those of the Svaragráma, and a third, of the drum. In some of these songs, a few descriptive words are put, but in all specimens of this kind, the expression "Tribut" must be used.

(8)

### विवट।

ह्यो देर् ताना तोम् देर् दानि ह्यो देर् ताना तोम् देर् दानि दानि तारे दानि। ता दिम्ता तादिम्ता ह्यो ताता नाना ना नाना तादेर् ना देर् देर् देर् देर् देर् देर् दं कं नं नं नं नं नं नं नाम दानि। कि जि कि कि नानाकि जि कि कि नाना दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग् स्थाम दास प्रभ् निवट गाडे ताक् दानि॥

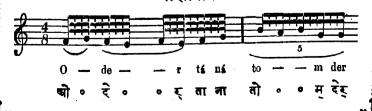
# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í HÁMIRA.

राशिषी श्रामिर।

Tála Káoválí.

तास काञ्जीयासी।

First Strain. चाखायी।















(5)

### CHATURANGA.

This is a species of song which should be composed of four strains, one of which must contain descriptive words, another, expressions of the *Telená*, a third, those of the *Svara-gráma*, and a fourth, of the drum. It is sometimes composed

of two Strains, but within this limit, all the four requisite conditions must be fulfilled. In some part of the piece, the word "Chaturanga" must have a place.

(X)

# चतुरंग।

गाइए चतुरंग गाइए चतुरंग चतुरतान गुर्वियनको गाए वाजाए रिभाए देखन शुनाछ कर चतुर छंग गाइए चतुर। छोठेराग दुगनकहलागरंग गाइए चतुर। तारे दानि तारे दानि तादारे तादारे दानि छोइ एइ एइया एइ एइया। धाकिटिकिटि किटिधा किटि किटि किटि धाकिटि किटिताक् किटिताक् धाएसेने चतुरंगकि छंग गाइए चतुर।

### RÁGINÍ LALITA.

रागिणी चलित।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान।

### First Strain.

### ष्मास्यायी ।









A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.



### Third Strain.

### सञ्चारो।



Táre dáni tá re dáni tádá re tá तारे दानि ता रे दानि तादा रेता

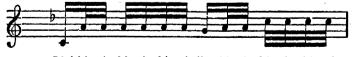


दारे दानि ॰ घेहरह रहा य रहर ह



### Fourth Strain.

### षाभोग ।



Dháki ti ki ti ki ti dháki ti ki ti ki ti খাকি তি কি তি কি তি খাকি তি কি তি কি তি





dhá ki ti ki ti ták ki ti ták dhá e — se — धा कि टि कि टि ताकु कि ठिताकु धा ए ॰ से ॰







(6)

### DHRUPADA.

"THE Dhrupada may properly be called the heroic song of Hindustan. The subject is frequently the recital of some of the memorable actions of their heroes or other didactic theme,"

or the glories of the Gods. The style is very masculine, grave and eminently fitted for solemn occasions. The old Sanskrit *Dhrubapada* or *Dhrupada* was brought to its present state by the Rájah Mán of Gwalior, who is also said to have composed and sung many *Dhrupadas* in the Hindustanee language.

(€)

### ध्रुपद् ।

चाजु मन भाजीन कि क्वनिके जागत तेरे चाजीन। घिन गुग माजा . विराजत चोरपर अधरण अञ्चन सोहाजोम। नय्ना ताम्बुज जाताट महो वरकोट मगनभेए चाजुको चाजीन। किंद्ररके प्रभु तुम बज्ज नायकर चोरि दरसपार ग्रन्थ पञ्चीन॥

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í LALITA.

रागिणी ललित।

TÁLA CHAUTÁLA.

तार्लं चौताल।

First Strain.

### चास्यायी।







### Fourth Strain.

### षाभोग।



Kin — — na ra ke — pra bhu tu — ma ba किन्॰ ॰ न र के॰ प्र भुतु॰ म व



स्मा ०० य**क्त ००**० र



क्षी ० रि॰ दर्स ग०० र



gri — ha — pa — — o — — na — — — . ग्र**ः इ** ० प ० ० ची ० ० न ० ० ०।

24341



(7)

### VISHNUPADA.

THE Vishnupada is a kind of hymn, of which the glory of of the Hindu God Vishnu forms the subject. There is no fixed rule as to the number of strains in which the pieces are to be composed. Suradása Bábájí, a blind Hindu mendicant, who lived in the reign of the Mogul Emperor Akbar Shah, is known to have been the first composer of songs of this description, and is credited with the composition of 1,25,000 hymns.

(0)

# विष्णुपद ।

मार्थेपर मुकुट श्रुति कुग्छल विशाले भाले खलक कुटिल सो इसीनद गञ्जन। करू निकलितकतिकिङ्गिण विचित्रतट पीताम्बर खङ्गमे विराज द्वित वैजली॥

RÁGINÍ LUMA.

्रागिणी चुम। Tala Madhyamana.

ताल मधामान।

First Strain.

श्रास्थायी!





la - - so ha lí - - na

e o e el e el o e el



### Second Strain.

### चनरा ।









(8)

### BHAJANA.

This is a species of hymn very popular amongst the *Hindusthanis*. Suradása and Tulasidása, are known to have been the best composers of these songs. The former sings the virtues of Krishna, the latter, those of Ráma. Suradása Bábájí, the blind poet and musician, was a staunch follower of Vishnu or Krishna. Tulasidása, well-known for his poetical compositions regarding the life and virtues of Ráma and Síta, died in the reign of the Emperor Jehangir Shah.

( <del>-</del> )

### भजन ।

जय नारायम बच्चा परायम श्रीपति कमलाकानां। नाम खननाको काचा लागि वरमन भ्रीविच्च पानो न खनां। शिव सनकादि खादिब्रह्मा-दिक नारद ध्यान धरनां। मक्क कक्क श्रुकरवर नरहरि वामनरूप धरनां। परश्राम रामचन्द्र भेह हे कोटिक खीखा करनां। जन्मीखबी वसरेविक ग्रहते वश्रोमती गोद खेलनां। पर्यास पाताच काखीनाग नाथ्यो पायी विच नत्य करनां। वस्तमह भेये देत्य संहारे कंसक केश्र ग्रहनां। जग्रनाथ होह जग्रचिन्तामिश वैठ रहो निचनां। क्राचिवष हरश खक्तकाद्वी है ए जग्रदीश्वर भग्रवनां। दश्मकान्द भाग्रवत गाये सर स्नार्य भग्रवनां।

# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í YOGIYÁ-BHAIRABA.

राशिणी योगिया-भैरव।

Tála Káhárbá.

ताल का चारवा।

First Strain.

### पाखावी।



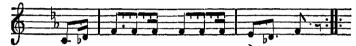


### Second Strain.

### चन्तरा।



náma a nan tako kábá lági bara नाम का न नुत की का चा जा गिन्द



ṇa na s'e shahi pá bo na an tañ. यान भी वहि पानीन स्वान तं।

### Third Strain.

### हतीय चन्तरा।



S'i ba sa na ká di á di brah má di प्रिय व स न का दि का दि व सा दि



ka náradadhyánadharan tañ. कनारदधान घरनुती।

# Fourth Strain.

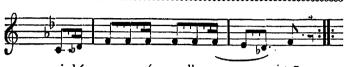




Mach chha kach chha — s'ú ka ra ba ra na ra ha मच इक् क्षच इंश्युक रव र न र इ



### A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.



ribá manarú padhara — n tañ. रिवाम नरूप घर ० न तं।

### Fifth Strain.

### पञ्चम श्रम्तरा।



Para s'urá mará machan drabhe i he परश्रामरा मचनुत्र भेद्रहे



ko ti ke lí láka ran tañ. को टिंके खीखाक र नृतं।

### Sixth Strain.

### वष्ठ अन्तरा।



Jan mali o — basu de baki grihate जन्म चिची ॰ वसु देव कि ग्रुप्त ते



ya s'o ma tí go da khe la — n tañ. य श्री म तो शी द खेच ॰ न्तं।

#### Seventh Strain.

#### सप्तम चन्तरा।



Payasi pátá laká lí ná ga náthyo pha पर्यक्त पाता चना ची ना गना ची फ



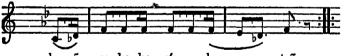
ní bicha nrityaka ran tañ. यीविच नृत्यक रन्तं।

### Eighth Strain.

#### घष्टम चन्तरा।



Ba la bha dra — bhe ye dai tya sa ñ há re व स भ द े भे ये दे स्य सं ॰ द्वा दे



ka ñ sa ke ke s'a gra ha — n tañ. कं॰ स के के श्राय इ ० न तं।

### Ninth Strain.

### नवम अन्तरा।



Jagra ná tha ho i ja ga chin tá ma ṇi जगना च हो इ. ज ग चिन्ता म. बि



### Tenth Strain.

#### दशम चन्तरा।



Kali bu sha — hara na a kalan ki hai का चिविष ० इ.र. गाचा क चंड्की है



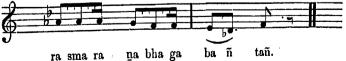
e jagadí s'varabhagaban tañ. एज गदी श्वरभग वन्तं।

### Eleventh Strain.

### एकाद्य अन्तरा।



Das'a maskan dabhá ga ba ta gá ye su दश्र मञ्जन्दमा गन तगार्थे स



रसर गभग वन्ता

(9)

#### JAT.

This kind of song contains a number of strains, each of which is composed in a different dialect and set to a different Raga and Tala. According to some authorities, the difference in the Tala is not an absolutely necessary condition. 24,341

(٤)

#### जार।

चतुरक पचरक इंग्डीयन सक रक्व वरक वनार कह तुहै। इर रकरक हारक हे नशे रस रक्व वनार गृथों तुंहै। सारि ग्रम सधे साधे जिया धरिर। देर् देर् दानि दिम् तादेरे दानि ना देर् देर् दानि ता दिम् ताना नाना दिम् तादारे दानि देरेना देरेना दिम् दिम् तादिम् ताना नाना नाना तादेरे दानि तादानि नादेरे दानि। मृदक वाजाशीत ताथेइ ताता परण धरण तिथा इस्त भे दे तादित् धुनना प्रथम उचारण। साय करिम्क साज खां जाने ग्रथेब ग्रवरोत रसा उजि पखीर्दारी दोस्तारा कुजा कुनि महरम् तोक वाद्या नानजर्दारो। वस्त्रास साम समें कमांसह कसपदा जाव जमासह इसनत जनाखी सासह साम सके हया सहि। प्रणमामि सम्मं शिवं सकसमक्तं पञ्जाननपरमथी मेनिसर्थ।

SRÍ-RÁGA.

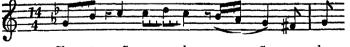
श्रीराग ।

TALA TEOTA.

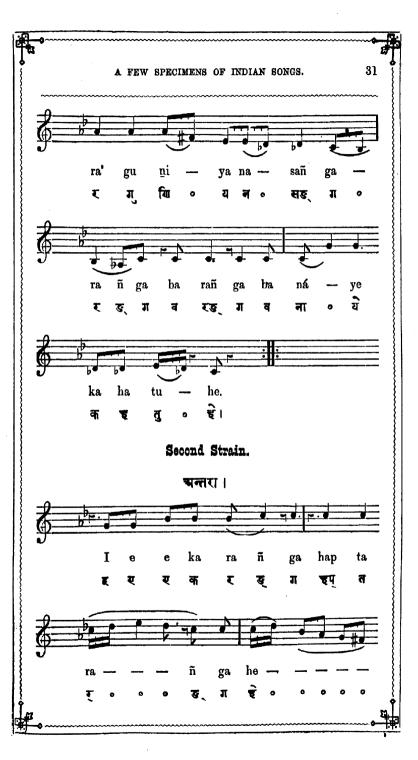
तास ते छोट।

First Strain.

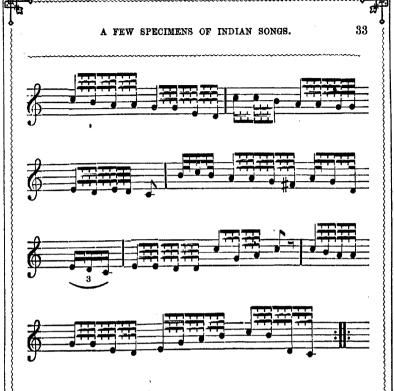
चाखायी।



Cha tu rañ gapacha ra — ñ ga ha चतुरङ्गणच २०ङ्ग इ







# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í KEDÁRÁ.

रागिणी केदारा !

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

ताल रकताला।

Fourth Strain.

चतुर्थ अन्तरा।





# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BÁGÍSVARÍ.

रागिणी वागीखरी।

Tála ÁRÁCHAUTÁLA.

ताल ग्राड्स चौताल।

Fifth Strain.





दि |त् थ



# RÁGINÍ MADHUMÁDHABÍ SÁRANGA.

रागिणी मधुमाधवी-सार्जुः।

TALA MADHYAMANA.

ताल मध्यमान।

Sixth Strain.

वषु चन्तरा।



Áy ka j khán já --rí ma ke á रि ज् खां ध्याय क म के खा







# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BEHÁG.

रागिणी वेद्याग।

TÁLA JHÁNPATÁL.

ताच भांपताच।

Eighth Strain.

ष्रष्टम धन्तरा।



Prana má mi s'am bhuñ s'i bañ sakala प्रयासामिश्रम् भेशि वं० सका च



ma — ñ ga lañ panੁ chá — na na — म ० उट्टुग खंपञ्चा ० न न ०



paramayo — gai ka nilayañ. परमधी ॰ ग्रैक निंच थं। (10)

### KÁOYÁL-KÁLBÁNÁ.

This kind of song is composed in the Arabic language, and has for its subject the praise of the Almighty or of Mahomed the prophet. It is generally sung by a class of singers, known as the "Kábáls."

(00)

## कास्रोयाल-कालवाना।

खासंहक खाड खाखायासी मूर्देखी दारा। समुभा नुभाके साचि साचि साचि नात गीपासे भावे साचिको मनमे खाचकहा यासी खाज् निकते दिस् दारा।

### RÁGINÍ IMAN-KALYÁNA.

रागिणी दूमन-कल्याण।

Tála Surpháktá.

ताख सर्पाक्ता।

First Strain.

चास्यायी।





#### Tála Káoyálí.

#### तास काखोयासी।



#### Tála Surpháktá.

#### ताल सुर्पाक्ता।



(11)

### GUL-NAKS.

This species of song is generally composed in the Persian language. The expression "Gul" (flower) must be used in some portion of the composition.

( ११ )

# गुल्-नक्स।

गुल्खाड की वृल्वुल चय्चहा में जनदना रय् कुम्रि सर्वरा वाजा खीद मृन्दपा मुक वाचमन् शीशा बदस्त यामेने इद्गा मेच मन् कज्रवेकज् खरज्मन् खाय्जामे विया वीवि।

# RÁGINÍ IMAN-KALYÁNA.

### रागिणी दूमन-कल्याण।

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

ताल यकताला।

First Strain.

षास्थायी।









खोद्मु॰ न्दग्रामु०क् बाचमन्



(12)

### TAPPÁ.

THE Tappá was known in Sanskrit as the Jhumari and has been reduced to its modern form by Golam Nobi, the husband of the famous songstress Shorf, with whose name most of these songs are connected. The style is light and pleasing to the generality who cannot appreciate the higher forms of music.

(१२)

### टप्पा ।

सात राजि रना नावे मिलितिक निष्ट दोतोदा मिलना सा । मेय् मन विष्णु तोरफेकावेदि दया वर्कफे पायेतु दि गर्दि दारा मालीदोसा।

### RÁGINÍ KHÁMBÁJ.

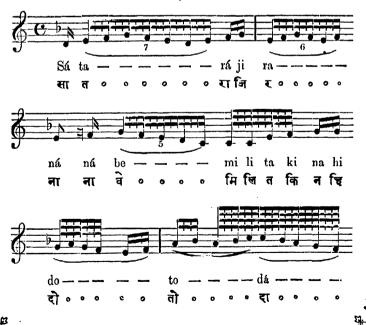
रागिणी खाम्बाज।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान ।

First Strain.

### श्रास्थायी।







(13)

### KHEYÁL.

The Kheyál song has a very graceful style and is full of elegance and embellishments. It is lighter than the *Dhrupada* but graver than the *Tappá*. The Sanskrit style of songs called *Lahachárikā* was introduced, under the designation "Kheyál," by Sultan Hossain Shirki of Jounpore.

( 8 )

## खेयाल।

रदेश मातशारा थोगी मेरे दारे खाए हो . एदेश मातशारा थोगी मेर दारे खाए हो। डिमि डिमि डिमि डिमि डमह वाजे पिनाकी खाख वाजाय हो कानन सोहे हार्डिक माला भीभ नागल पटाए हो।

### RÁGA BHAIRABA.

### राग भैरव।

Tála Káoyalí.

ताच काञीयाची।

First Strain.

चास्यायी ।





dváro á e ho e dai yámáta yá rá हारे चार हो र देयामात या रा



### Second Strain.



Di mi di mi di mi da ma ru bá je pi डिमि डिमिडिमिडिमि डम द वाजेपि



(14)

### TAP-KHEYÁL.

As the name implies, this species of song is a combination of the *Tappa* and *Kheyál*. With respect to the wording and to the style of music, it partakes of the nature of both the abovementioned specimens.

(88)

# टप्-खेयाल।

काजरारे नयनते चारो कजरारे नय्नते चारो वर्ष लागे साजि-नारोरा। कोन गुगा पिया वसिर हे मोहे मेरे नन्द लनाचि काज्रे।

# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í PARAJA.

रागिगी परज।

TALA MADHYAMANA.

ताल मध्यमान।

First Strain.

चाखायी।





(15)

### THUÑRÍ.

The Thunger is intended for female singers and is set to light ragas and simple talas. The singing is invariably accompanied with appropriate gestures.

(१५)

# उंरी।

नउजि लागि खांखि खांउनसेरे जिनिक हित्से एतना दुख पाची। धाग् लागेती वृते जल्सेरे जल्माभ् लागेती वृते केय्सेरे हमारि वियोग प्रकुसे कट तुहे पियाके वियोग कटे केयसेरे।

### RÁGINÍ DEO-JHIJHIT.

### रागिणी देखो-भिभिट।

TALA THUÑRÍ. ताच उंदी।

Fiest Strain.

### श्रास्थायी।



Nau ji lá gi án khi án u na sen re ji na ki नउ जिला गियां खि आरंड न सें रे जिन कि



#### Second Strain.

#### चन्तरा।



Ág lá ge to bu te ja l sen re jal májh lá ध्याग् चा मे तो वृ ते ज चृ से रेजच्माभा्चा





yogas'a truse ka tatuhe piyákoʻbi योग ग्रामिक टतुई पियाके वि



(16)

### GAGAL.

THE Gagal is generally composed in the Urdu and Persian languages. As in the Thuñrí, the songs treat invariably of love, and the singing is accompanied with suitable gestures to represent the words.

(१€)

### गजल् ।

साजा वाद् खोदा या दिल् वेराने रा या मदेमें चरेवी तांहि चम्सल् मानेरा। ग्रद्सबीट् वर्के करम् सामारचे ग्रद्धे रया वेशवेके तातेया कर्द वया वानरा॥

## RÁGI<u>N</u>Í PILU-JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी पिल्-जंबा।

TALA POSTA.

तास पोस्ता।

First Strain.

षाखायी।





raine — rai — yai ma de me ha re botan राने बराब्या महे मेहरे वीतां



hi cha mu sal má ne — रर्ध —. हि च मु,सस् मा ने • रा ।।

### Second Strain.

#### चनरा ।



Gar sa o d barke karam sámá ra'he ग्रह स क्षी द्वस्के करम् सामा र हे



garme ra yás be s'a be ke tá te yá — गर्मेर या वे पावे केता तेया॰



कर्द वे या वाने • रा०।

(17)

### HORI.

THE Hori Song is intended to be sung on the Dola-játtrá, or the Swinging Festival, which generally takes place in the end of February or in the beginning of March. It describes the life and virtues of Krishna, and is set to high-class rágas and invariably to a particular tála, known as the Dhámára.

(09)

# होरि।

पिच्कारि मारिरङ्ग रसिया मेरे मुख पर आविर अचकतारि। प्रथाम रिङ्गिचे सखा सङ्ग रसिया मिनति करतु मेथ् हारि मारि रङ्ग रसिया॥

### RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BHAIRABÍ.

रागिणी भैरवी।

Тац Үлт.

ताच यत।

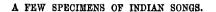
First Strain.

### षास्यायी।



Pi ch ká ri má — ri — — rafiga पि चुका रि मा० रि०० रङ्ग







ra si yá me re mukhapa ra á bi र सिया में रेम्खार चावि



ra a chaka tá ri. र घा च क ता रि।

### Second Strain.

#### चनरा।



S'yá ma rañ gi le sa khá sañ ga ra·si प्या म रङ्गि चे स खा सङ्गर सि



yá mina ti karatu mey há ri चा मिन ति करतु में युद्दा दि



má — ri — — rañ garasi yá. मा० रि०० रङ्गर सिया। (18)

### RÁGAMÁLÁ.

THE Rágamálá or the garland of Rágas is composed of a number of strains, each set to a different rága. The first strain has to be repeated at the end of each part, and each strain must contain the name of the particular rága to which it is set. This kind of song is almost rare, owing, perhaps, to the difficulty in the composition or rendering of it.

(25)

### रागमाला।

धाये भैरव महादेव शीश जटा छोर गङ्काधर। खाशावरी रुषपर। योगियाको थानधरे। खटररशनमे महिमा जिन्के। विभाषत। समित पान कर मातवालाहियाके नहि ठोर। दयासिन्। भक्त भय तोड़ी। र सारङ्कमे वीया वाजाछोत। खनमूलतान मानसो। पुरवी खरणशि। गीरी सातले॥

### RÁGA BHAIRABA.

राग भैरव।

Tála Madhyamána.

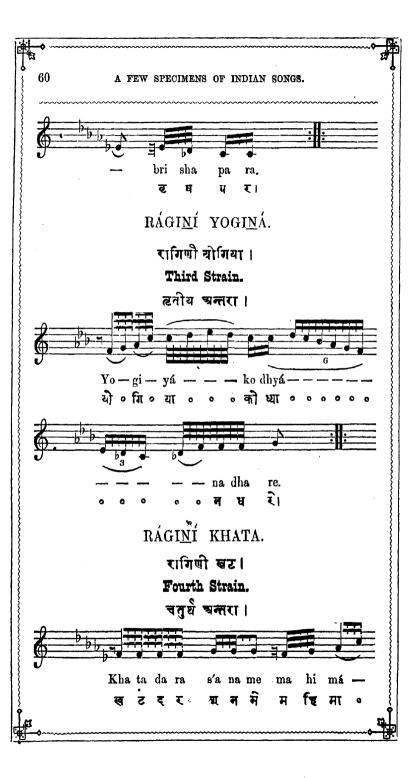
ताल मधामान।

First Strain,

चास्थायी।











63

# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í TO<u>R</u>Í.

रागिणी टोडी।

Eighth Strain.

घष्टम चन्तरा।





# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í SÁRAÑGA.

रागिणी सारङ्ग ।

Ninth Strain.

नवम अन्तरा।



र ० सा ० ० ० २ ० ड् ग ०



# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í PURABÍ.

रागिणी पुरवी।

Eleventh Strain.

एकादश अन्तरा।





# RÁGINÍ GAURÍ.

रागिणी गौरी।

Twelfth Strain.

हाद्य अन्तरा।



(19)

### A SONG OF RAM-PERSHAD.

RAM PERSHAD SEN. the author of this song, was born in a village named Kumárhatta, near Hallishahar. He had a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Persian, and had, from a very early age, a predilection for composing spiritual songs. He was not a clever musician nor had he a good voice, but the pathos which he threw into his compositions, together with the peculiar character of the music to which he set them, has rendered his songs exceedingly popular. He was a devout follower of Káli, in whose praise he had composed a large number of songs, full of simple and beautiful rhetoric, which have, even to this day, continued to be looked upon as great favorites, especially by men of a religious turn of mind. These songs are frequently sung by the street-beggars who manage to make much of these backneyed yet ever-fresh compositions. Rajah Krisna Chunder Roy of Krisnaghur (who was contemporary to Nawab Sheraj-u-dowllah), liked Ram Pershad very much and is said to have given him the literary title "Kabi-ranjana."

( 22 )

### बागथनामी।

মায়ের এমনি বিচার বটে। বিচার বটে গো আনন্দময়ী। আদালতে আর্জি দিয়ে, হাজির আছি করপুটে; ওমা কবে যে শুননি হবে, ত্রাণ পাব মা এ সঙ্কটে।

# RÁGINÍ KHÁMBÁJ-JAÑLÁ. त्राजिनी थात्राज-जश्ना।

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

তাল একতালা।

First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।







व টে ० গো আ। ननु म म क्रिमा क्रि



০ ০ রু এম্নি বি চার ব টে

### Second Strain.

#### অন্তরা।



Λ dá la te á — r ji di ye — — আ দা ল তে আ । • র জি দি রে ৹ ৹



- há jir á chhi ka ra pu te o má
- হাজির্জাছিক র ০০ পুটে ০৩ মা



ka be ye s'u na ni ha be — — क (व (य ७) न नि इ (व • ०



trá — \_ n\_ pába má — \_ e sa ní ka te. আর • ০ ণুপাৰ মা • ০ আন স ডুক টো (20)

### A SONG OF THE BAULS.

This is a kind of song sung by a certain Hindu religious sect, known as the Báuls. According to their doctrines, the subjects of their worship, Rádhá and Krishna, live in the human body, as everything else, in heaven or earth, does; and it is their belief that love between man and woman, when brought to perfection, leads to the enjoyment of divine love. The Báuls wear a fantastic dress, use rosaries, made of Coral, crystal beads &c., do not shave at all, and tie up their hair in tufts over their heads. They do not believe in idol worship or fasting. Their religious songs are simple yet impressive.

( २० )

## বাউলের গান।

সত্য বল হংপথে আমার মন তলাতল পাতাল খুজে পাবি রে এ। (ভোলা মন পাবি রে এ।) ত্বলাবন মন কথা শোন। মিথ্যা কথা প্রবঞ্চনায় যেতে পারবে না পথে আছে রে থানা আর পড়লে ধরা যাবি মারা রে ওরে হারাবি (ও ভোলা মন হারাবি) অম্ল্য ধন। (মন কথা শোন)। ফড়ে যারা মরবে তারা বাট্থারাতে কম্ তাদের তসিল করবে যম, আর গদিয়ান মহাজন যারা রে তারা বসে কিন্বে (ভোলা মন্বসে কিন্বে) প্রেমরতন (মন কথা শোন)।

# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í YOGÍYÁ-JAÑLÁ.

রাগিণী যোগিয়া-জংলা।

TÁLA KHEMTÁ.

তাল থেমটা।

First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।



Satya bal su pathe chal á már man সূত্য বল্ফু পথে চলু আমার্মন্



ta lá tal pá tal khu je pá bi re s'rí bho তলা ডল্পাতাল্খু জে পাৰি রে জী ভো



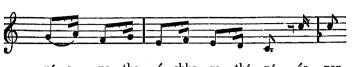
lá man pá bi re s'rí brin dá ban man ka thá s'on. লামন্পাবি রে আই রন্দাবন্মন্ক থা শোন্।

### Second Strain.

## অন্তরা।



Mi thyá ka thá pra ban cha náy ye te pár be মি খ্যা ক খা প্র ৰঞ্চ নায়্বে তে পার্বে



ná — pa the á chhe re thá ná ár par না ০ প থে আ ছে রে থা না আর্পড়্



le dha rá yá bi má rá re — — — — — — — — কে বা যা বি মা রা রে ০ ০ ০ ০



o re há rá bi o bho láman há rá ও রে হারাবি ও ভোলামন্ হারা



bi a mú lyadhan man ka thá s'on. বি অ মূল্য ধন্মন্ক থা শোন্।

### Third Strain.

# তৃতীয় অন্তর।।



Pha re yá rá mar be tá rá bát khá rá te ফ ড়ে যারা মর বে তা রা বাট্থা রা তে



kin be prem ra tan man ka thá s'on. কিনুবে প্রেম র তনুমন ক থা শোন।

(21)

### A DURWAN'S SONG.

THE Durwan's song, sometimes called the Ghanto or Chaiti, is a kind of rustic song, sung by Hindustháni Durwans (doorkeepers) or Hindustháni ploughmen, while at work in the fields. Sometimes the Durwans invite their friends to their master's house, and spend with them a portion of the day or night in singing these songs, accompanied with the Dhola and Mandirá.

( २१ )

# दरयान जातिर चैति गान।

नयनवार्य लागि गेली चकाइ कर डोर मोरे रामा हो। हाजिपुकी चकाइ समर या पटने करडोर मोरे रामा हो॥

# RÁGINÍ PILU-JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी पिल्-जंला।

TÁLA KÁOYÁLÍ.

ताल काञ्जीयाली।

First Strain.

### चास्यायी ।





lo cha ka i ka ra dor mo re rá má ho. स्रो चल इ कर डोर्मो रे रामा हो।

### Second Strain.

#### चनरा।





(22)

### A SONG OF THE SNAKE-CHARMERS.

THIS kind of song is generally sung by the Snake-charmers, to the accompaniment of the pastoral wind-instrument, called the *Tubri*. The words are invariably invocations to the deities that preside over serpents, to protect the players from accidents when playing with them or hunting for them in holes or jungles.

( २२ )

# সাপুড়িয়ার গান।

ওরে ভোলামন রে ছুর্গানাম বল বদনে নম গো নম গো ছুর্গা নম নাগায়িল, প্রথমে বলিব তব চরণ ছুখানি, তিন লাখ পাঠাইলাম কেহ নাই তার এলো, সরম পাইয়ে নাগ দেখা না করিল, প্রথম প্রহরে চলে নামে বছরাজ, কে আলে কে আলে নাগ খুড়া এলে তুমি, তোমারে না দেখে খুড়া নিতি কাঁদি আমি।

# RÁGINÍ PILU-JAÑLÁ.

त्रांशिशै शिलू-जःला।

TÁLA THUÑRÍ.

তাল ঠুংগ্নী।



O re bho lá ma — n re dur gá nám ba la ও রেভোলা ম ৹ নুরে ছুরুগা নামূব ল





de khe khu rá ni ti kán di রেনা দেখে খুড়া নিতি কাঁদি আ মি। উল্লিখিত স্থরাসুসারে নিম্নলিখিত পদগুলি গেয়। তারপর বন্দিলাম নামে কাল্নাগিনী ।--ইন্দ নাই ছিন্দ নাই লোহার বাস্বর। ভাতে ভয়ে নিক্রা যায় বেহুলা লখিন্দর ম সিভানেতে ছিল নাগ পদতলে গোল। নিজার আলিসে বেহুলা পাসমোড়া দিল ॥ আশ্যোডা পাশ্যোড়া দিল লুখিনর। পদ ঘা লাগিল সাপের মস্তকের উপর ॥ চাঁদ সুরয় বিষ্ণুবালা তোমরা হইও সাখি। মিনি অপরাধে বেনের ছেলে দতে মারে লাখি ম খওল কপালি বেহুলার চির লয়ে দাঁতি। বিবাহ রাত্রি খেলো সাপ না পোহাল রাতি । পদ্মপাতে নিল জন্ম পছুয়া কুমারী। मिदित क्रिया क्या निल এर कामनाभिनी॥

(23)

### A SONG OF THE KAHARS.

This kind of song is sung by a low class of people known as the Kahars. On certain occasions, and generally during leisure hours, these people assemble and sing these songs, accompanied with the *Huruk* and *Jhánj*.

( २३ )

# रत्रोयानि वेहारादिगेर गान।

ताच वामे वाढ़ तुंत चयाकों सहया मेय करें। करे खेतया वाढ़ ह चाणु चं याक् वाचि मेय् करें। करे तिरिया तुवाढ़ तु चापने नाह धरया मेयु करें। करें थीवन वढ़ ह जास सुरार मेयु करें। करें।

RÁGINÍ PILU-JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी पिल्-जंला।

TÁLA THUÑRÍ.

ताल ठुंरी।





yá bá rhai lá gu hun yák bá li mey ka या वा ६.इ. चा ग्रुडं याक, वा चि मेय् क









(24)

## KIÁJRI.

This species of song, in vogue in the North-Western Provinces, is specially sung in the month of August, on the occasion of the Jánma Ashtami, or the anniversary of the birth-day of Krishna. The period for which this kind of singing continues is a week—it commencing four days previous to the festival and ending on the fourth day after it. It is sung in company with Dhola and Mandirá, and with a peculiar movement of the body, accompanied with the snapping of the fingers. It is sometimes sung on occasions of marriage.

( २८ )

# काज्रि ।

मुलारे दयाक क्याड़े क्याड़े क्यावे गरिया। टपक सवद चूक्यो सक्योरिया र चुक्यो सक्योरिया।

# RÁGINÍ PILU-BÁROYÁ-JAÑLÁ. रागिणी पिलु-बारोया-जंला।

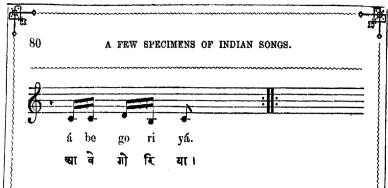
Tála Thuñrí.

ताल ठंरी।

First Strain.

श्रास्थायी।





#### Second Strain.



(25)

## A SONG OF THE SÁNOTÁLS.

THIS kind of song is sung by the aboriginal tribes known as the Sánotáls who live in the Sánotál Pergunnas, and in the Districts of Midnapore, Beerbhoom, &c. The tune and the words are as wild as the tribes whose national song they represent.

(२५)

# सांचीतालि गान।

राजा दार् विरम् केंद् रोक्के राजा दार् विरम् केंद् रोक्के राजा दार् विरम् केंद् रोक्के। कोन् पुलर् पोट्ना जुहि पुलर् फोट्ना वाड्ने वज् वाड्ने वज् दार् विरम् केंद्रोक्के।

RÁGINÍ JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी जंला।

TALA THUÑRÍ.

तास ठुंरी।

First Strain.

श्रास्थायी ।



#### Second Strain.

#### चन्तरा ।



Kon phu ler phod ná — ju hi phu ler कोन पु चेर् फोर् ना ॰ ॰ जु हि प चेर्



phod ná bárne — baj bárne — baj dá r फोर ना बाडुने • बज् बाडुने • बज् दा र्



bi ram kond ron ge. विरम् कोंद्रों ग्रे

(26)

### KÍRTANA.

THE Kirtana system of songs (kirti in Sanskrit) is supposed to have been established in Bengal, at the time when Bidyápati and Chandidása flourished (about 1378 of the Christian era). They were very sincere and devout followers of Krishna and were the authors of several metrical compositions, regarding his life and character, which were afterwards set to music and sung in temples and other places of worship, to the accompaniment of the Khola.

A century later when *Chaitanya* the great leader of the *Vaisnab* sect of the Hindus, flourished and made quite a stir amongst the religious communities in Bengal, he introduced the procession system of *Kirtana* songs. These songs were sung from street to street, by himself and his followers and admirers and succeeded in drawing many people towards the doctrines they preached.

Both the system of Kirtana songs are still in use amongst the people of Bengal. The specimen given below belongs to the former system.

( २७ )

### কীর্ত্তন।

বৈর্ঘ্যং রহু বৈর্ঘ্যং রাই বৈর্ঘ্যং হাম্ গচ্ছং মথুরায়ে চূড়ব পুরী প্রতি প্রতি গহে যাহা দরশন পাওয়ে আর্ যাবার বেলা কাঁদিস না মা, একবার হাস গো চক্রম্থি রাই আমি গরব করে বাহু দোলায়ে চলে যাই যাক্ যাক যাক না কেন কোথা গেছে সে তোর প্রেমডুরিতে বাঁধা আছে।

# RÁGINÍ JAÑLÁ-DEOGIRÍ.

রাগিণী জংলা-দেওগিরী।

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

তাল একতালা।







85

#### A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.





dhair yyañ ra hu dhair yya — ñek bar bas go বৈর্য্যং র হু বৈর্য্য ৽ ং এক বার্হাস্গো



chan dra — chan dra mu khi rá — — — — i চন্ড ০ চন্ড মুখিরা ০ ০ ০ ০ ০ ই



ba ka bá hu á  $\mathbf{m}i$ ga rab ga га re গ র ব ক বা আ মি রে ङ् 5 রব্



ek bár hás go á mi ka rái re rab ga এক বার্ হাদ গো রাই আ মি ক বে গ রব্



ka re ek bár hás go rái á mi ga ra ক রে এক্বার্ হাস্গোরাই আ মি গুর



(27)

### JÁTTRÁ.

THE origin of the Játtrá species of musical entertainment is traced in the following manner. After Krishna (who, according to the Hindu Purans, or mythological history, was one of the incarnations of the Divinity, and whose scene of action chiefly lay in Brindábana, in the North-Western Provinces of India) had finished his earthly career, the people of the country used to have Dvádasa-Játtrá or twelve festivals annually celebrated in his honor. On each of these occasions they used to dance and sing songs illustrative of his life, character and exploits, accompanied with dramatic representations of them. This practice was and is still in vogue in the Upper Provinces and goes by the name of Rásdhári Játtrá. The kriti songs of old having failed to satisfy the mind of the people, this form of entertainment was substituted in its place. As time advanced, the people of Bengal likewise felt the necessity of religious songs, in an attractive form—such as should combine amusement with spiritual sentiments. Hence the origin of Játtrás in Bengal. About 300 years are said to have elapsed since they were introduced here. Originally the subject of Játtrás was confined to the virtues and deeds of Krishna. But now other subjects from the mythology are chosen for the representations. The songs sung in the Játtrás of old, bore the character of Kirtana, from which they had evidently sprung. The tunes have now been materially modified to suit the tastes of the present generation. difference between Kirtana and Játtrá is that the former relates the character and virtues of Krishna, sung singly or in chorus. to the khola, whereas the latter is performed by a company who personate the different characters that are required in the representation of a certain portion of Krishna's life, and who.

sing to the accompaniment of other musical instruments, besides the khola, such as the Violin, Dholaka, Bányá, Tablá, &c. The Játtrá, is, in short, a sort of opera in a rough state—minus the scenes. Now-a-days, subjects other than the life of Krishna form the text of Játtra entertainments.

The specimen hero given is taken, from the once very popular *Vida-Sundara Játtrá* of Gopal *Ure*, who lived about 40 years ago.

( २१ )

#### যাতা 1

আমার যদি কুল দেন কুলকুওলিনী, নিস্তারকারিণী তবে কি ভয় ওলো সজনি। অসৎ লোকের বাণী, ছদে যেন দংশে ফণী, জলেতে অনল জলে দিবা রজনী;—বিনে সেই আদ্যা শক্তি, নিবারিতে কার শক্তি, নিরুপায়ের উপায় যুক্তি, মুক্তিপ্রদায়িনী॥

# RÁGINÍ DEO-BIBHASHA-JAÑLÁ,

রাগিণী দেও-বিভাষ-জংলা।

Тর্বার শ্রমন্ত্রমর্থার

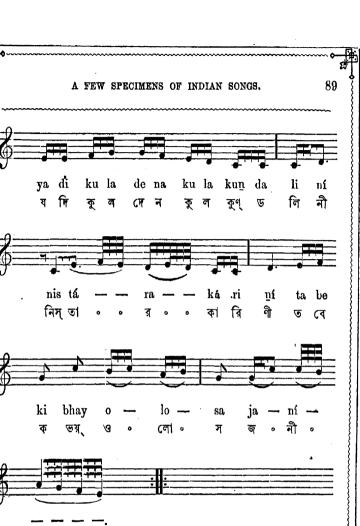
তাল মধ্যমান।

### First Strain.

### আস্থায়ী।

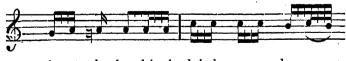


Ku la de na ku la kun da li ní á máy কুল দেন কুল কুণ্ড লিনী আ মায়



### Second Strain.

### অন্তরা।



A sat lo ker bá ní hri de ye na dan se — অ সং লোকের্বাণী হাদে যে ন দং শে •



(28)

#### KABI.

"THE Kabi system," in vogue amongst us for about 150 years, "requires the attendance of two rival parties of songsters, on the same occasion; one party begins and the other replies. Originally the answers were composed by taking notes previously of the songs which would be sung by the opening party;

but subsequently the plan was altered. The answers were given extempore. The opening party would begin and 'the rival party would reply by singing songs composed extempore, apropos of the subjects, allusions, and character of the original songs. This was a most difficult performance, as it taxed the highest wit to produce ready answers, which however, not unoften turned out to be master-pieces." This kind of musical entertainment was called Kabi, because it required the genius of a Kabi (poet) to compose the reply-songs, on the spur of the moment. Each of the Kabi parties has to stand in rows, on two different sides of the quadrangle where the performance takes place, and sing-the words being "prompted" to them from behind by a person who holds the manuscripts in his hands. The Kabi is accompanied with the Dhola and Kansi.

( २৮ )

# কবি ।

বসস্তকালে ত্রজে আসিয়ে হেরিয়ে তুথ সমুদ্য পুনরায় মথুরায় রাজ-मजाग्र छेभनीज राग्न छेक्तव कग्न। अन अन वनमानि वृत्तावरनत वार्छ। বলি পত্রাবলী করে এনেছি, ভাণ্ডিরবন তমালবন নিধুবন আর নিকুঞ্জবন ভ্রমণ করেছি, করতে গোচারণ যে বনে, দে বন বন হলো এক্ষণে, তোমা বিহনে, বনের শোভা গিয়াছে, দেখে এলাম খ্রাম, তোমার বুলাবন ধাম, কেবল নাম আছে। সেথা বসন্ত ঋতু নাই কোকিল নাই অমর নাই जरन कमन नारे रकवन तारे-कमन धृनाय शर् तरवरह। वरनत कथा মনের কথা কই তোমার কাছে, কূলে মূলে জলে স্থলে সকলেতে নমান জলে নয়নজলে ভাসে অনিবার হাহাকার স্বাকার শ্বাকার প্রেমবিকার বিচ্ছেদ্বিকার না হয় প্রতিকার সকল গোকুলের গোপিকার হয়েছে অতি শীর্ণাকার বিচ্ছেদ অলঙ্কার স্বাই অঙ্গে পরেছে। স্থেশুন্ত স্বাই শোকাকুলী তোমার শোকেতে বনমালি হে: नानम উপানम औनम करिए मर्नेत विवारम, त्राविन त्राविन त्राविन त्राविन त्राथाय (म्या एम, यत्यामा त्राहिनी जामि, রোদন করে নিরবধি, বলে বিধি কি করিলি হায়, মুর্ছ্য যায় চেতন পায় পুন-রায় বলে আয় আয় আয় কোলে আয় আয়রে গোপাল আয় তুই। গোপাল কি ভূপাল তোমা বিহনে কাঁদে গোপাল ব্ৰঙ্গরাখাল সব গোপাল বলে কাঁদিছে।

# RÁGINÍ BASANTA-BÁHÁR.

### রাগিণী বসন্ত-বাহার।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

### First Strain.



TÁLA SURPHÁKTÁ.

তাল স্থরফাকতা।

#### Second Strain.

### অন্তরা।



S'u na s'u na ba na má li 'brin dá ba ner ভুন ভুন বুনুদাব নের্



bár ttá ba li pa trá ha lí ka re e বার্ ভা ব লি প আ ব লী ক রে এ



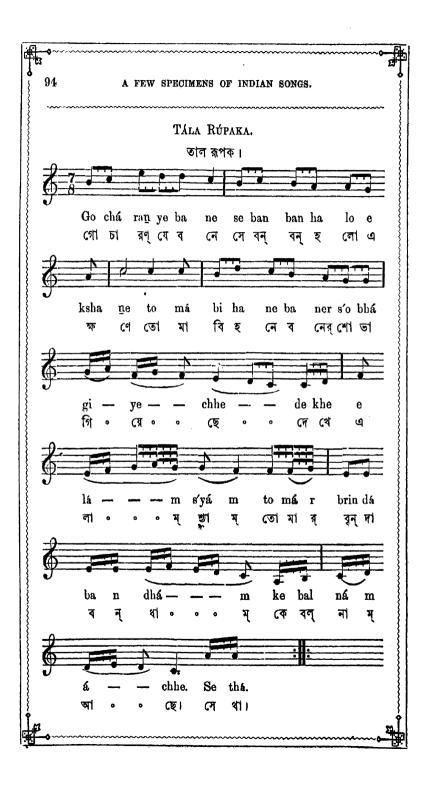
ne — — — chhi — bhán dir ban ta mál ban নে ০ ০ ০ ছি ০ ভাণ্ডির্বন্ ত মাল্বন



nidhu ban a r ni kun ja ba n bhraman ka নিধুবন্ আ র্নিকুঞ্জ ব ন্ ল মন্ক



রে ৽ ৽ ছি ৽ কর্ত্তে।



TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

### Third Strain.

তৃতীয় অন্তরা।



Ba san ta ri tu nái ko kil nái bhra mar ব সন্ত ঋ তু নাই কো কিল্নাই অ মর্



ná — i ja le ka ma — la nái ke bal না ০ ই জ লে ক ম ০ ল নাই কে বল



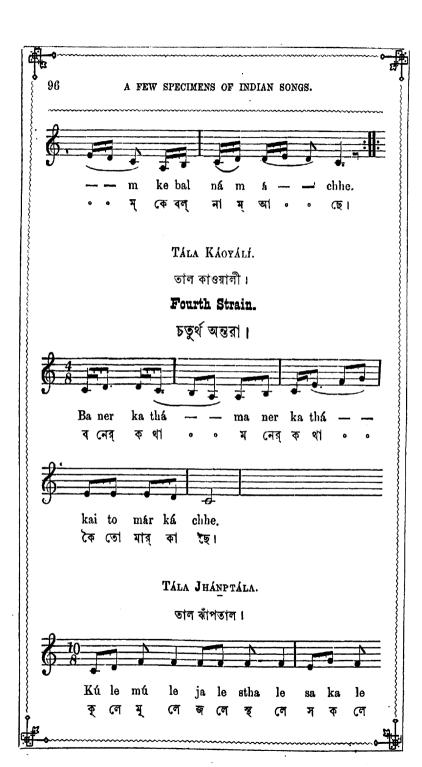
rái ka mal dhú láy pa ro ra yo — — রাই ক মল্ ধূলায়ূপ ড়ে র য়ে ০ ০



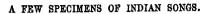
chhe — — — — de khe e lú — — m ছে ০ ০ ০ ০ দে খে এ লা ০ ০ ম্



s'ya m. to mair brinda ban dhai— ভা মৃ তোমার্ রন্দা ব ন্ধা ০









অ নি বার্হা হা কা র্স বা কার্শ বা



kar prem bi ka — r bich chhed bi ka — r কার্প্রেম্বি কা ॰ র্বিচ্ছেদ্ বি কা ॰ র্



#### TÁLA RÚPAKA.





go ku ler go pi kár ha ye chhe a ti sír ná গোকু লের্গো পি কার্হ য়ে ছে অ তিশীর্ণা



ká r bich chhed a lafikár sa bái afi ge pa — কার্বিচ্ছেদ্ভ লঙ্কার্ন বাই অঙ্গে প ০



TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

#### Fifth Strain.

পঞ্চম অন্তরা।



Sú nya sa bái s'o ká ku lí to már s'o ke te শু অ স বাই শো কা কুলী তোমার শো কে তে



Tála Rúpaka.

তাল রূপক। Sixth Strain.

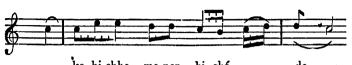
ষষ্ঠ অন্তরা।



Sá nan da u pa nan da — s'rí nan — da — সা নন্দ উ পা নন্দ ০ ০. জী নন্ ০ দ ০



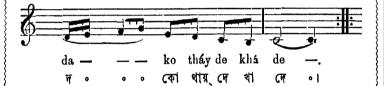
#### A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.



— ka hi chhe ma ner bi shá — — de —
ক হি ছে ম নের বি যা ০ ০ দে ০



go bin da — go bin da — — — go bin গোবিন্দ • গোবিন্দ • • • • গোবিন্

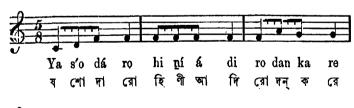


Tála Súrpháktá.

তাল স্থুরফাক্তা।

### Seventh Strain.

সপ্তম অন্তরা।



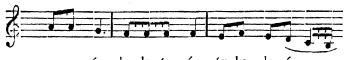




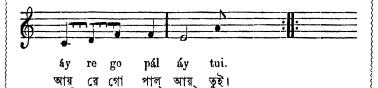
A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.



li — — — há y múr chchhá yáy che tan páy লি ০ ০ ০ হা ষ্ মূর্ ছহা যায় চে তন্পায়



pu na ráy ba le áy áy ko le á — y পুন রাষু ব শে আর্ আয়ু আয়ু কো লে আ • য়



TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

### Eighth Strain.

অফমু,অন্তরা।



Go pálki bhú pál to má bi ha ne kán de go — গো পাল্কি ভূ পাল্তোমা বি হ নে কাঁ দে গো •



pá l bra ja rá khál sab go pál ba le kán — পাল্ব জ রাখাল্সব্গো পাল্ব লে কাঁ



(29)

# PÁNCHÁLÍ.

The Páncháli had its origin in the Kabi and is rather a refined edition of it. It is so termed, because it takes up five subjects, the Bengali word Panch denoting that number. The performance invariably begins with a musical overture, and sometimes requires the presence of two parties, each vieing with the other as to superiority in music, strength of voice, cleverness in framing the songs and replies, &c. The company have to sit down, sing and play on different instruments. The music is more congenial to the tastes of modern society than that of the Kabi. Several verses called chharás, learnt previously by heart, and all bearing on the subject performed, are recited in the intervals, by one or two of the leading members of the company. Like the Játtrá, the modern Páncháli embraces subjects other than the deeds of Krishna.

( ২৯ )

# शाकानी।

(কই) কেশব আইল কুঞ্জতে বাঁচিনে প্রাণেতে আসার আশে আর স্থি ধৈষ্য নাহি ধরে চিতে। গো বৃদ্দে গোবিন্দ কই এলো, নিশি পোহাল কেবল বিফল উপায় বল বল, পরাণ বিকল ভূষণ দূষণ হলো মরি হারপ্রহারেতে।

## RÁGINÍ BHÚPÁLÍ-JANLÁ.

রাগিণী ভূপালী-জংলা।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

তাল মধ্যমান।

First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।



baá i la kun\_je te bán\_chi ne prá\_ne ব আ ই ল কুঞ্জে তে বাঁচি নে প্রাণে



te — — á s'ár á s'e á ra sa khi তে ০ ০ ০ আ সার্ আ শে আ র স্থি



### Second Strain.



(30)

# A SONG OF DÁSARATHI RÁY.

This kind of song is very popular in Bengal. Dásarathi Ráy, the author of these compositions was born in 1804, in a village in zillah Burdwan. He had a fair knowledge of Bengali composition and a smattering of English. He had a great aptitude for composing songs, which he used, for sometime, to supply to a company of kabi-wallahs. Subsequently he organized a Pánchálí company for which he composed several pieces, which were, at one time, very much liked by the people. He died in 1857. His songs, and especially those composed in honor of the goddess Kálí are very simple and at the same time very touching, and there is scarcely any one in Bengal who does not know one or two of them. On account of the simplicity of the tunes, even the youngest boys can sing them with ease.

( 00 )

## দাশরথিরায়ের গান।

(কালি) এরপে আর গত হবে কত কাল; কি সকাল কি বৈকাল, ঐ যে কালদণ্ড লয়ে কাল, নাহি মানে কালাকাল, সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ভ্রমণ করে চির-কাল। জননীজঠরে ছিলাম যতকাল, আশা ছিল ভবে এসে সাধনে কাটাব কাল, প্রতিবাদী হলো তাহে রিপু কাল, অজ্ঞান বিফলে গেল বাল্যকাল, গেল যুবকাল যুবতীর সঙ্গে, কাল কাটালাম রসরঙ্গে, জরাতে পীড়িত হলো বৃদ্ধকাল।

# RÁGINÍ ÁLÁHIYÁ-JAÑLÁ.

রাগিণী আলাহিয়া-জংলা।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

তাল মধ্যমান।

### First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।

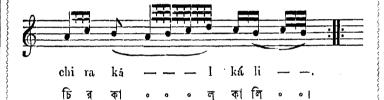




dan da — la ye — ká la ná hi má ne দণ্ড ০ ল য়ে ০ কা ল নাহি মা নে



ká lá — ká la sañ ge sañ ge bhra man ka re কালা ০ কাল সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ভ মণ্ক রে

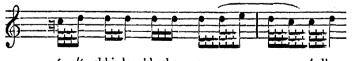


### Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



Jana ní ja tha re chhilám yo ta kál জন নীজ ঠিরে ছিলান্যত কাল্



á s'á chhi la bha be e se — — sá dha আ শা ছি ল ভ বে এ সে ০ ০ নাধ



(31)

### THE LOYAL SONG\* OF BENGAL.

Daughter of Bengal.—Nature worships Thee, O Queen beloved! lighting up her altar at dawn of day with the transcendent beams of the Sun, as a Priestess lights the sacred lamp on a plate encrusted with flashing gems.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—At night again, O Queen beloved! Nature worships Thee and prays for Thy welfare, lighting up the blue concave with myriads of sparkling lights.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—In every household, O Queen beloved! Thy children worship Thee with songs of praise from joyous hearts.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

<sup>\*</sup> This song was sung on the representation of the Tableaux Vivants of the different people of the British Dependencies in the East—held, at the author's house in January 1877, in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Most Gracious Majery. Scene.—The Government Palace at Calcutta. A daughter of Bengal (loyalty of Bengal personified), performing, before the figure of Britania, the *Grati*, or the ceremony of waving the sacred lamps.

Daughter of Bengal.—This day, O Queen beloved! is the Festival of Joy. The glad sound of the conch shell is heard all over the country, and every one finds his heart too confined to contain his unbounded happiness.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—Thou art our Empress and Queen beloved! and I, Thy loyal and humble subject, worship thee on this solemn occasion with a heart full of affection, and wave the sacred lamps before Thee.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy
For thee O Land

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—Mayst Thou be ever happy, O Queen beloved! and the source of happiness to all Thy loyal subjects. The SPIRIT OF LOYALTY of this our native land, thus bends before Thee with a heart full of adoration and devotion.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy
For thee, O Land of Bengal!

( 0)

# রাজভক্তিসূচক গান ৷

( বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তির উক্তি।)

আস্থায়ী।

প্রকৃতি তোমারে রাণি, দিবসে আরতি করে, জালিরে তপন-দীপ হীরকের থালোপরে। ( সমবেত গীত—Chorus. )—

### অন্তরা।

জন্ম জন্ম, জন্ম জন্ম, রাজরাজেখরীর জন্ম ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দমন্ম !

# RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BHUPA-KHÁMBÁJA.

রাগিণী ভূপ-খাম্বাজ।

TÁLA CHAUTÁLA.

তাল চৌতাল।

### First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।



Prakri — ti to má — re rá — ni প্রকৃতিতো মা ত রে রা ত ণি







— јуа

ga rá

গ রা

tu

a ji

আনজি রেএ

ba ñ

ব ঙ্



( বদীয় রাজভক্তি )--

### আস্থায়ী।

নিশায় গগন-থালে কোটি কোটি দীপ জেলে, আবার আরতি করে তোমার মঞ্চল তরে।

( সমবেত গীত---Chorus. )---

### অন্তরা।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময় !

( বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি )—

## আস্থায়ী।

এ বঙ্গের ঘরে ঘরে, তোমারে আরতি করে, গাইয়ে তোমার গুণ সকলে হরষ ভরে।

( সমবেত গীত--Chorus. )--

## অন্তরা।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়<sup>ক</sup> রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয়! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময়!

( বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি )---

### আস্থায়ী।

আজি স্থথ-মহোৎসব, হইতেছে শব্দরব, অতুল হরবোচ্ছ্বাস—হাদরে নাহিক ধরে।

( সমবেত গীত-Chorus. )-

#### অন্তরা।

জন্ন জন, জন্ম জন্ম, রাজনাজেশনীর জন্ম ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দমর ! ( বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি )—

### আস্থায়ী।

রাজরাজেশ্বরী তুমি, তব অমুগতা আমি, সাদরে আরতি করি এ হেতু আজি তোমারে।

( সমবেত গীত--Chorus. )--

#### অন্তর ।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময় !

( বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি )—

### আস্থায়ী।

চিরকাল স্থথে থাক, প্রজাগণে স্থথে রাথ, বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি তোমারে ভক্তি করে।

( পূর্ণ সমবেত গীত—Grand Chorus. )—

### অন্তর।।

জন্ন জন্ন, জন্ম জন্ম, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জন্ম! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দমন।

প্রত্যেক আন্থায়ী ও অন্তরা উন্নিধিত স্বরসংযোগে গেয়।

THE END.

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